MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 MARCH 1982

Israel

Mitterrand Visit -- French President Francois Mitterrand arrived in Israel at the head of a delegation including External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, Jerusalem radio reported. After being greeted by President Yitzhaq Navon, Mitterrand said in a speech broadcast by the radio that France will never retreat from the revival of French-Israeli friendship and respect represented by his visit, but added that France cannot be satisfied as long as peoples are in conflict and hopes that both nations together will expand their perspectives and solve their problems. The radio noted later that by "both nations" Mitterrand meant Israelis and Palestinians, and that his remarks on this topic did not gain Prime Minister Menahem Begin's approval.

In a meeting reported by the radio, Begin explained to Mitterrand the dangers a new Palestinian state would pose to Israel and the details of Israel's autonomy proposal for Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. The radio opined that Mitterrand apparently instructed his ministers to act consistently with his statement that he is a genuine friend of Israel. Cheysson, in an interview with MA'ARIV, said that the European initiative for resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict has been replaced by the view that the countries of the region should reach a solution by themselves. Cheysson also told Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at a meeting reported by Jerusalem radio that France will act to prevent Arab attempts to expel Israel from international organizations. Two of Mitterrand's advisers told an Israeli personality that France will help Israel renew diplomatic relations with some African countries and will cooperate with Israel in joint projects in those countries. Joint committees will also meet in a month to tighten economic and cultural ties, the radio said.

Navon, Begin and Mitterrand spoke at a state banquet in Mitterrand's honor. Jerusalem radio carried the speeches, in which Begin praised Mitterrand as a great friend of Israel, while Mitterrand said the source of the Middle East problem is that Israel and the Arabs have not yet established clear relations, despite the fact that Arabs and Jews are brothers from the same nation. Mitterrand added that it would be presumptuous for him to suggest solutions to the Jewish people or to other nations and maintained that those who live with the problem should resolve it. Referring to differences between Israel and France in the past 15 years, he said differences pass and the question requiring attention is how Israel can secure its existence forever.

Evacuation Measures -- On 3 March the IDF forcibly removed 60 antiwithdrawal movement settlers from Hazar Adar, south of Yamit, Jerusalem television reported. The IDF then removed the buildings and other property from the area, the television noted.

PLO

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio called Mitterrand's visit to Israel a biased move which is bound to jeopardize French interests in the region. If Israel had not submitted to the conditions of peace when isolated by France and Europe, how could it do so now when it is no longer isolated and its intransigence is at a peak, the radio asked. Claiming that Mitterrand has given the Palestinians nothing but protocol facilities of no political consequence, the radio said the Palestinians will tell him that the PLO holds the only key to peace.

Syria

Habib Mission -- U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad discussed a message from President Ronald Reagan to the Syrian leader, Damascus radio reported. Al-Asad asked Habib to convey a reply to Reagan, the radio said. Later in the day, Habib flew to Amman for a 2-day visit.

Golan Heights Protest -- Syria's UN ambassador has submitted a message to the UN secretary general protesting Israeli measures against Druze strikers in the Golan Heights, Damascus radio reported.

Relations With Jordan -- Citing accounts by travelers, Jerusalem radio reported that Syrian helicopters attacked a Jordanian Army border observation post on 24 February, hitting an armored vehicle. According to the report, Jordan did not publicize this or another shooting incident because it fears a worsening of the dispute with Syria.

Egypt

Autonomy Talks -- In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said that despite difficulties, Egypt will continue negotiations with Israel on Palestinian autonomy because there is no alternative, Cairo radio reported. Meanwhile, MENA noted that the Egyptian side to the tripartite technical committee on the autonomy negotiations suggested that the proposed Palestinian authority should enjoy all the powers of the present Israeli administration.

Border Demarcation, Sinai Withdrawal -- Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will visit Israel briefly on 8 March for talks with Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon on the border demarcation in Elat and Rafah, Jerusalem radio reported. According to MENA, the higher committee on Sinai withdrawal will meet on 15 March instead of the 9th, as previously scheduled.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech -- In a speech to the General People's Congress reported by JANA, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi called for a revolution in Saudi Arabia, which he described as a greater danger to the Arab nation than Israel and the United States. Admitting that Libya has been unable to sell all its oil because buyers have turned to cheaper Saudi oil, Al-Qadhdhafi said the Saudis lied when they told the Libyans they had reduced production. Al-Qadhdhafi said his words are not meant for King Khalid and Prince 'Abdallah, who are innocent of the hoaxes perpetrated by Crown Prince Fahd and Prince Sultan, but are aimed against the "despicable ones."

Relations With Tunisia -- Tunisia has appointed an ambassador to Tripoli after a 2-year period in which representation in both countries was at charge d'affaires level, AFP reported.

General People's Committee -- Tripoli radio listed the secretaries of the new General People's Committee elected by the General People's Congress. 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi retains the post of secretary for foreign liaison, but Foreign Affairs Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki was not mentioned. New persons fill the posts of petroleum, treasury and education secretaries.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Saddam Husayn Speech -- In a speech to Jordanian Al-Yarmuk forces broadcast by Baghdad radio, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn praised Jordan and the YAR for standing with Iraq and expressed hope that other Arab rulers will be encouraged to follow their example. While Iraqi troops at the battlefront are in good condition and enjoy an excellent situation, he said, the presence of the Al-Yarmuk forces among them as a national meaning. Berating the Syrian regime for conspiring against Iraq over the last 14 years and for its present support of Iran, President Husayn said that when Iranian planes raided Iraq from Syria last year, the commander of Iraqi Air Defenses committed suicide because he believed he had not taken the necessary precautions.

Iraqi Deportees -- Iraq has deported around 1,500 Iraqi Muslims to western Iran, Tehran radio reported, forcing them to walk barefoot in icy conditions. Some deportees, who included pregnant women, children and old men, died from cold, hunger and landmines, the radio said.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 043 *4 March 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Soldiers Return to Jalalabad 'Victorious' C 1
BAKHTAR on Rural Development Program C 1
Agreement Signed on Sale of Soviet Equipment C 3
La'eq-Led Delegation Returns From Libya C 3

BANGLADESH

Official on Incident Involving Indian Envoy D 1
[The Bangladesh Observer 1 Mar]
Briefs: Cultural Accord With Hungary; D 1
Japanese Commodity Grant

INDIA

Soviet Minister Goldin Arrives in Delhi E 1
Comments on Ties E 1
USSR Envoy Raps U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [AFP] E 1
PTI Cited on Anti-Indian Acts in Bangladesh [AFP] E 1
Bangladesh Envoy Delivers Note to Foreign Office E 2
Rao: Events Not To Hurt Bangladesh Relations E 2
EXPRESS Scores IAEA Official's Remarks on India [27 Feb] E 2
Venkataraman on Pakistan's Nuclear Plans E 3
NATIONAL HERALD Decries Pakistan's Kashmir Policy [27 Feb] E 3
STATESMAN on Suspensaion of No-War Talks [27 Feb] E 4
Mizo Front Reverses Stand on Settlement [PATRIOT 22 Feb] E 5
Briefs: Trade With Bulgaria E 5

PAKISTAN

Postponement of No-War Talks Regretted F 1
Jordan's Prince Hassan Speaks on Relations F 2
Departs for Amman F 2
DPRK Deputy Foreign Minister Begins Visit F 2
Meeting With Haq F 3
Arrests of 'Antisocial Persons' Continue in Sind F 3
145 Arrested F 3
139 Arrested F 3
Briefs: New Urdu Magazine F 3

IRAN

YANKI Interviews Khamene'i on Domestic Situation [Ankara 22-28 Feb]	I 1
Khomeyni Receives Foreign Minister Velayati	I 2
Khomeyni Receives Group of Revolution Guards	I 2
Ma'adikhah Sets Up Publicity Planning Center	I 2
Tavakkoli on Cease-Fire Proposals, Power Cuts	I 3
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique 807	I 4
Air Force Bombs Kirkuk Refinery in Iraq	I 5
Azarbayjan Villagers Protest Against Landowners	I 5
9 Major Landowners Arrested [AFP]	I 5
'Terrorists' Attack Majlis Deputy's House	I 6
Audibility of Foreign Broadcasts To Be Increased	I 6
Clandestine on Soviet Surveillance Station [Free Voice of Iran]	I 7

SOLDIERS RETURN TO JALALABAD 'VICTORIOUS'

GF031350 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Soldiers and (?officers) of the 11th (?Division) in Nangarhar Province who some time ago were (campaigning) against the enemies of the country and (?revolution) in [three placenames indistinct] in Nangarhar Province, returned victoriously yesterday to Jalalabad, the capital of Nangarhar Province. In Jalalabad they were given a rousing welcome by brave and heroic soldiers and officers of the (?this sector) together with thousands of Jalalabad citizens, including elders, [word indistinct], ulema, and spiritual leaders, (?teachers) and students of (Madrassahs), political cadres, party officials, members of social organizations, members of the organization for (?workers' guilds) and all people who gathered along both sides of [name indistinct] street loudly expressing their happiness and patriotic sentiments on their return.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports from the capital of Nangarhar: As the units and columns of soldiers and armed forces of Nangarhar were marching through the streets of Jalalabad amid cheers from the people and emotional expressions of patriotism and national pride by the population, the people greeted, with (?bunting), flowers and slogans of "Long live the Democratic Party of Afghanistan" and expressions of faith in the DRA Armed Forces, these righteous defenders of the country, the people and the revolution. Shouting "Death to the reactionaries and imperialists" and with dozens of other revolutionary slogans, they thus welcomed the victorious return of the soldiers while praising the actions of the brave soldiers and officers of the 11th Division of Nangarhar Province in routing the counterrevolutionary elements, mercenaries of reaction and imperialism.

BAKHTAR ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

LD281012 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Kabul, 27 Feb (BAKHTAR) (for foreign information desk) -- Commenting on the implementation of comprehensive rural development programmes in the country, the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY observer writes:

According to statistics, at present, 85 percent of our people live in 22,800 villages. Because of this the DRA Government has given a serious attention to the development of the villages. And despite all obstacles put in the way of progress by the enemies of the homeland, people and revolution and disrupting the peaceful life of our rural people by resorting to terror and destruction, the government using all the possibilities and the means at its disposal is striving to improve the condition of life of the villagers.

As a result of negligence on the part of the past rulers, the majority of our rural population lived under conditions characterized by poverty, disease, illiteracy and without any shelter.

This situation led the government to make an effort to put into action the comprehensive and the many-sided rural development programmes for the amelioration of the lot of the people in the rural areas.

The important and fundamental objectives of this programme are to provide the extensive possibilities for the employment of the rural people, introducing new methods in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and rural industries and the creation of a sound economy for the rural people. Also, the programme aims to provide the minimum basic health services to the rural people, like environmental sanitation, curative and preventive health services, education, communications and other social welfare service. Apart from this, special attention is being given to the question of encouraging and persuading the people and the youths to participate actively in the planning and implementation of the all-round development of the rural people, the creation of cooperative societies, the formation of jirgas and social organizations in the rural areas.

Likewise, the other important services provided by the rural development programme consists of building roads, bridges and creation of facilities for transporting the rural products to the markets, erection of buildings and rural infra-structures in remote areas, development of land including irrigation works, harnessing of rivers, conservation of land, provision of drinking water, construction of schools and sports grounds, supply of electricity, etc.

The rural development department during the 9 months of the current Afghan year (March 21, 1981 to Dec 22, 1982) [figures as received] has spent a sum total of over 140 million afghanis in the many-sided programmes of rural development in the centre and the provinces. Out of this sum, over 65 million afghanis is from the state budget and the remaining 75 million afghanis comes from the grants-in-aid programme of the international organisations.

It is to be noted that the rural development department after the new and evolutionary phase of the April Revolution has succeeded to increase its activities more than ever before.

It is witnessed by the fact that development and construction programmes are ever increasingly translated into action one after another with the help of the party, the people and the state in the far flung areas of the country.

It is worth mentioning that a number of the international organisations, especially the United Nations such as FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, and other organisations, despite the constraints and limitations imposed on them by the imperialist and other Western countries, particularly United States, in connection with Afghanistan, had been able to contribute in various fields particularly in the fields of the rural development programmes. It has with the assistance of these organisations that a number of projects have been launched by the rural development department in the rural areas.

During the 9 months of the current Afghan year (March 21, 1981 to Dec 21, 1981) [figures as received] over 540 thousand dollars have been spent in various projects from the United Nations supporting funds.

The UNICEF office in Kabul despite the difficult conditions and the obstructionist policies of the enemies of the revolution succeeded to re-activate a number of health centres under the rural development programme in the remote rural areas and in Dehsabz, Char Asiab, Baghrami and Paghman Districts, of Kabul Province and in Badakhshan and Farah Provinces, the assistance of this office in providing medical equipments and medicines amounts to over 2.5 million afghanis.

The WHO under the programme of distribution of food, despite the constraints imposed on it by the imperialist countries has given 20 million afghanis to the rural development department for the promotion of the rural development programmes. The money has also been used for transporting foodstuffs to the provinces.

Under this programme more than 3,100,000 kgs of foodstuffs equivalent to over 950 thousand units of food has been distributed under the distribution of foodstuffs in the rural development projects for building of construction projects belonging to the rural development department, agricultural cooperatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms, rural water supply projects of the Ministry of Public Health, state farms for production of improved seeds for agricultural extension and the construction of roads at the centre and the provinces belonging to the Ministry of Public Works.

A number of other international organisations also have provided assistance for the implementation of the rural development programmes, including transportation means, as gratuitous aid.

The rural development programme at present has under implementation 15 rather large regional projects in Bamian, Ghowr, Herat, Badakhshan, Zabol, Uruzgan, Nangarhar, Farah and Nimruz Provinces and the setting up of another four pilot regional projects in Dehsabz, Char Asiab, Baghrami and Paghman of Kabul Province has recently been approved.

In the rest of the provinces, the directorates of rural development carry on the construction of public works projects.

During the nine months of the current Afghan year the rural development department has succeeded to construct more than five buildings, 7 diversion dams, more than 30 bridges and culverts, 10 irrigation channels, storage tanks for drinking water and embankments, and macadamised tens of kilometres of roads, dug more than 60 wells and canals and cleaned 30 karezes (underground water channel). Also, during the same period of [as received] small and large mosques have been built throughout the country and the construction of hangars [as received] in Kabul, and the Provinces of Farah, Qandahar, Herat, Paktia, Balkh, Nangarhar and other provinces of the country have been completed.

Apart from the above-mentioned works being accomplished, the rural development department has provided health services including the curing and treatment of various diseases, distributed medicines and drugs, offered agricultural services, including spraying, and constructed school buildings and have launched a number of projects under the distribution of food programmes with the help of the WHO.

The rural development programme from its very inception has stressed that the people through their social organistations and agricultural cooperative societies try to identify their problems themselves and then make a united effort to solve problems themselves.

Thus an attempt is made to improve the social, political and cultural life of the people by providing technical advice and financial assistance to the rural people under the multi-faceted rural development programme.

In other words an effort is made to at least narrow or remove the existing gap between the urban and the rural areas by using the principle of self-help. It should be mentioned that the attainment of the above aims requires that a general programme of rural development should be worked out and formulated to this end. It was for this reason that after the new and evolutionary phase of the April Revolution the high council for rural development, headed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, was established.

AGREEMENT SIGNED ON SALE OF SOVIET EQUIPMENT

GF031657 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] An agreement was signed between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan yesterday according to which the Soviet Union will sell to Afghanistan 166,000 rubles' worth of equipment for development projects in the Nangarhar Valley.

LA'EQ-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LIBYA

GF021816 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The DRA delegation headed by Solayman La'eq, minister of tribes and nationalities affairs, that attended the preliminary session of the anti-imperialist forces committee [words indistinct] in Tripoli, returned to Kabul today.

On arrival in Kabul Solayman La'eq said to the BAKHTAR correspondent that [words indistinct] delivered a message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who expressed his pleasure. [passage indistinct]

OFFICIAL ON INCIDENT INVOLVING INDIAN ENVOY

BK031447 Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 1 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The foreign secretary, Mr Humavun Rasheed Chowdhury, said on Sunday night that detailed reports from concerned agencies were awaited on Thursday's Gulshan incident involving a diplomat and "we will consider appropriate measures after examining them," reports BSS.

He was asked by newsmen to comment on the alleged physical assault of an NSI [National Security Intelligence] officer and his driver by the Indian high commissioner, Mr M. Dubey, and his security guard near Gulshan Chawk on Thursday night as reported in a national daily on Sunday.

The daily reported that the high commissioner and his security guard also pulled the driver out of the NSI officer's car and snatched away the bunch of keys.

The foreign secretary said the incident had been brought to his notice.

When asked what can be done against a diplomat when he is involved in such an incident, the foreign secretary said according to the Geneva convention, a diplomatic agent accredited to a sovereign country "is not above the host country's law but is immune from the process of court."

In any case he said as reported in the national press an FIR [first information report] was lodged. The matter is subjudice, he said.

He said he could not say anything more now and added "we are awaiting the investigation reports to take what steps can be taken if any."

Leaders of various political parties and other organisations expressed deep concern over the reported misbehaviour of the Indian high commissioner with an NSI field officer at Gulshan last Thursday.

The political leaders demanded of the government to declare M. Dubey as persona non grata.

The political leaders said that the incident was not only a violation of international laws and convention but also amounted to interference into the internal affairs of Bangladesh.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL ACCORD WITH HUNGARY -- Bangladesh and Hungary on 24 February signed a cultural agreement envisaging cooperation in education, science, technology, arts, sports and other related fields. Under the terms of the agreement, both governments will exchange professors, teachers, specialists, students, technologists and experts to hold lectures at institutes of higher education in each other's country. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 24 Feb 82 BK]

JAPANESE COMMODITY GRANT -- Japan is to provide about 70 million taka to Bangladesh as commodity grant under an exchange of note signed in Dacca on 2 March between two countries. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 2 Mar 82 BK]

SOVIET MINISTER GOLDIN ARRIVES IN DELHI

BK031247 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Soviet Minister of Heavy Industry and Chairman of the Indo-Soviet Friendship Society N.V. Goldin arrived in New Delhi today on a 6-day visit.

During his stay Goldin will visit some cities and discuss ways and means for strengthening relations between India and the Soviet Union.

Comments on Ties

BK040323 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Visiting Soviet Minister for Heavy Industry N.V. Goldin has extended his country's full support to India in her efforts for economic development. He was speaking at a reception organized by friends of the Soviet Union in New Delhi yesterday.

Goldin said his country will always stand by India in her efforts to bring about peace in the world. He expressed the importance of the Indo-Soviet friendship treaty and appreciated the role of Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs Gandhi in building up the friendship between the two countries.

USSR ENVOY RAPS U.S. RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE

BK031531 Hong Kong AFP in English 1430 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Mar (AFP) -- Soviet Ambassador to India Yuliy Vorontsov today described the stationing of Rapid Deployment Forces by the United States in the Mideast and the Gulf area as "alarming."

He said this deployment was assuming truly "outrageous proportions," posing a threat to the security of countries in the regions.

The buildup was hard to explain since the American hostages had long since returned from Tehran, he said.

The ambassador was speaking at a meeting organised by the pro-Soviet All-India Peace and Solidarity Organisation (AIPSO).

PTI CITED ON ANTI-INDIAN ACTS IN BANGLADESH

BK040645 Hong Kong AFP in English 0545 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Mar (AFP) -- Right-wing Bangladeshi student demonstrators stoned the Indian High Commission library in Dacca on Tuesday [2 March], breaking window panes and causing other damage, PTI news agency reported from Dacca today.

The attack followed reports in a Dacca newspaper alleging that Indian high commissioner Muchkund Dubey had beaten a Bangladesh National Security Intelligence field officer. The allegations were, however, denied by the Indian mission.

The demonstrators came from the student organization Islamic Chatra Sibir.

The vicinity of the Indian High Commission had been the scene of demonstrations for the past 4 days by right-wing political groups including the Jatiyo Ganatantrik Dal (National Democratic Party), PTI said.

The party ransacked an exhibition of Indian painting and photography organised in Dacca on January 26, the Indian Republic Day, PTI said.

"Impartial and diplomatic circles here say this is something unprecedented, particularly because the campaign was also being carried out in a government-owned English newspaper and a Bengali newspaper, known as the mouthpiece of a certain section of the ruling Bangladesh National Party," PTI said.

BANGLADESH ENVOY DELIVERS NOTE TO FOREIGN OFFICE

BK031609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Bangladesh has assured India that the incident involving the Indian high commissioner in Dacca last Thursday [25 February] will not be allowed to affect the bilateral relations between the two countries.

Acting High Commissioner for Bangladesh K.A. Mashud delivered a note to this effect to the Foreign Office in New Delhi today. This note is in response to the protest which India lodged against Bangladesh 2 days ago against the harassment of Indian High Commissioner M. Dubey.

RAO: EVENTS NOT TO HURT BANGLADESH RELATIONS

BK040913 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] The external affairs minister says India and Bangladesh have agreed that the recent unfortunate incidents involving the Indian high commissioner in Dacca should have no impact on their bilateral relations.

Narasimha Rao was replying to a call-attention motion in the Lok Sabha by Dharam Das Shastri, Congress-I and four others on the subject.

He said India is in touch with the Bangladesh Government to end any unwarranted surveillance of our Dacca mission. He said there has been steady improvement in the relations between the two countries and progress has been made in dealing with some of the major outstanding issues. In such a situation, Rao said, such unfortunate incidents should not be allowed to come in the way of increasing our bilateral relations. He said the Bangladesh Government has informed India that they also share this approach.

EXPRESS SCORES IAEA OFFICIAL'S REMARKS ON INDIA

BK031505 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 27 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Unwarranted"]

[Text] While most international organisations under the auspices of the United Nations are manipulated by the advanced countries on the strength of their financial contributions, they usually try to maintain a non-partisan facade on global problems under their purview. But there are exceptions, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency, whose constitution and mandate are discriminatory and whose functioning has been unduly influenced by the dictates of the nuclear powers. Its director general, Mr Hans Blix, has now gone a step further in openly endorsing the Washington line on nuclear proliferation and its remedy.

In an interview published in a section of the American press, Mr Blix has expressed concern over the clandestine nuclear activities of four countries -- India, Pakistan, South Africa and Israel. He says they have resisted the reasonable demand of the IAEA to allow comprehensive safeguard monitoring of all their facilities.

India has done well to take strong objection to being clubbed with these countries on both counts. In its case, the accusation is nothing short of deliberate distortion of facts. India has faithfully complied with all the safeguard regulations, except in regard to nuclear facilities created solely through indigenous effort. In fact, it has not flouted its commitments even in the case of Tarapur plant, though it has compelling reasons to do so. Its restraint in exercising its nuclear-weapon option is equally well known.

How can India be equated with the other three countries which have hoodwinked the IAEA with the tacit support of Western nuclear powers in developing weapons capability? Though their preparations have long been exposed, the IAEA continued to give them a clean bill of health till recently.

Mr Blix feels that military insecurity, rather than belligerent intentions, is the motivation for these countries' nuclear-weapons activity. He has defended U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan on this ground. But, Pakistan's refusal to allow full inspection of its nuclear fuel enrichment facilities, where "anomalies and irregularities" have been detected, according to Mr Blix himself, shows how fallacious this belief is. The IAEA would do well to mind its technical commitments rather than giving alibis to countries obviously violating its norms.

VENKATARAMAN ON PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR PLANS

BK020740 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The Rajya Sabha was informed today that available information suggests that Pakistan is continuing her efforts to acquire uranium enrichment and plutonium fuel reprocessing capability which would enable her to detonate a nuclear device.

Defense Minister Venkataraman said that our defense plans are prepared to meet contingencies arising from the adversary's capabilities.

NATIONAL HERALD DECRIES PAKISTAN'S KASHMIR POLICY

BK020742 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 27 Feb 82 p 7

[Editorial: "Pretence of Innocence"]

[Text] Pakistan has assumed a posture of injured innocence over Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe cancelling his visit in protest against Mr Agha Hilali raising the Kashmir issue before the UN Human Rights Commission.

This is a familiar ploy employed by successive Pakistani regimes, yet it would do no harm to remind General Ziaul Haq of certain facts of life.

Kashmir became an issue when Pakistan invaded it. This is acknowledged by the UN. As for human rights, it is for India to complain since human rights are being violated in that part of her territory in Kashmir which has been in illegal Pakistani occupation for 34 years.

Why does India not complain? The reason is the same as that for which Jawaharlal Nehru first made the no-war offer in 1949. India's whole focus is on evolving a good neighborly relationship shorn of suspicion and fear. The idea is that once the two countries decide there will be no war, there would be no occasion for any of them to go round the world currying support or weapons.

The idea was incorporated in the Tashkent declaration. Then came the Simla Agreement, which specifically prescribed bilateralism. General Ziaul Haq, refusing to learn from history, is repeating the mistake of going round the world maligning India and then coming to ask for bilateral negotiations. It is obvious that you cannot have a slanging match and at the same time hold serious negotiations.

When Mr Agha Shahi had concluded his talks in Delhi early this month, he expressed "cautious optimism" that he had dispelled India's doubts about Pakistan's intentions. The performance before the Human Rights Commission of his country's delegate has renewed those doubts.

One cannot but recall that when External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao visited Pakistan a similar show of injured innocence was put on by General Ziaul Haq's negotiators, whereupon India magnanimously agreed to incorporate in the joint statement a sentence saying that each side had the right to acquire defensive weapons. The ink had hardly dried on the document when a U.S. team peddling lethal offensive weapons came and made Pakistan a "frontline state."

It is such double dealing which creates doubts. Now the military junta has repeated the feat within a few months. How can trust be built on such a sandy foundation? What can India's foreign secretary talk about in such a situation?

STATESMAN ON SUSPENSION OF NO-WAR TALKS

BK031113 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 27 Feb 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Scuttling the Talks"]

[Text] Opinion in this country, and presumably also in Pakistan, will deeply regret the unfortunate setback in a process that might arguably have led to some form of understanding between the two governments. Not everyone may have been equally optimistic about the outcome, and certainly not in the short term, but the very fact that Indian and Pakistani representatives were engaged in a continuing dialogue seemed to indicate a preference for rapprochement to confrontation.

The abrupt manner in which the talks were disrupted would seem in retrospect to justify the grave doubts Mrs Gandhi initially voiced about General Zia's intentions, for it is difficult to believe that Islamabad did not take into account New Delhi's understandable reaction before Mr Agha Hilali made his gratuitously offensive remarks on Kashmir at the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

Apart from the fact that an attempted comparison between Kashmir and the Namibian and Palestinian situations is wholly untenable, any effort at this juncture to interest third parties in the dispute can only be attributed to mischievous intent.

If confirmation were needed of this interpretation, it can be found in General Zia's subsequent comments which clearly rule out charitable explanations, suggesting instead that Mr Hilali's statement was a calculated exercise. Obviously, Islamabad is unwilling to be bound by the Simla Agreement which, in effect, froze the Kashmir issue, ruled out the use of force, promised that all disputes would be settled bilaterally and provided for third party involvement only on the basis of mutual consent.

Why then, it may well be asked, should Pakistan have gone to such inordinate lengths to propound the idea of a no-war pact, convince the world of its earnestness, and taken so much trouble to persuade India to overcome its reservations?

A possible answer may lie in the Pakistani president's earlier need to placate liberal Americans who were critical of President Reagan's generous arms package. He may also have felt -- rightly too, judging by the general tone of Western reactions -- that a dramatic peace initiative would upstage Mrs Gandhi and give his military dictatorship a propaganda advantage. By that same token, the Geneva intervention may have been planned to lay the blame on India for suspension of a process from which General Zia expects no further yields.

However devious the strategy may seem, some such development might have been expected when Mr Agha Shahi, who had initiated the discussions and seemed genuinely to believe in their fruition, was replaced less than 2 weeks ago by Gen Yaqub 'Ali Khan, who is thought to be more inflexible in his thinking on the sub-continent.

There is little that New Delhi can do if this represents a permanent feature of Islamabad's attitude, but the External Affairs Ministry might still be well advised to ignore deliberate provocations and continue the search for a formula that would allow both countries to reduce defence spending. At the conference table in Islamabad, India can explicitly demand as a preconditions to a no-war pact that the Simla provisions will be fully respected and that General Zia will not indulge in any further diversionary sniping. By opting out of the dialogue, India may again put itself on the defensive.

MIZO FRONT REVERSES STAND ON SETTLEMENT

BK010930 Delhi PATRIOT in English 22 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] The outlawed Mizo National Front chief, Laldenga, said on Sunday that the MNF is not longer committed to finding a political solution to the 16-year-old insurgency problem within the framework of the Constitution following the termination of talks by the Government of India with the MNF, reports UNI.

Mr Laldenga said that according to delayed reports reaching him from the Arakan headquarters, the MNF National Council had reversed the resolution passed to this effect during the first half of 1980.

At that time, the National Council -- the policy-making body of the rebel organisation -- had given Mr Laldenga a free hand to conduct negotiations with the Government of India to reach a solution within the parameters of the Constitution of the Indian Government.

The smooth negotiations between the Indian Government and the MNF led to the declaration of a ceasefire by both sides from the midnight of 31 July, 1980.

According to the latest information reaching here, uneasy calm prevails in the troubled Union territory, with no direct confrontation between the MNF and the security forces, which launched a combing operation following the termination of talks.

It is learnt that the rank and file of the MNF are averse to further negotiations as Mr Laldenga is detained in the capital because of the Union Home Ministry's delay in providing his passport.

It is also learnt that not more than 50 MNF personnel are allowed to leave the Arakan headquarters and that large-scale arrests of the rebels as claimed by the Sailo government is false.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH BULGARIA -- The third India-Bulgarian joint business council has agreed to increase trade between the two countries. They will also examine the possibility of setting up ventures in third countries. In a joint communique issued at the end of their 2-day talks in New Delhi, the council agreed to identify countries where such cooperative ventures could be established. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Feb 82 BK]

POSTPONEMENT OF NO-WAR TALKS REGRETTED

BK040956 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 3 Mar 82

[(Safdar Burlar) commentary]

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed his confidence that there would be a positive response from across the border and that Indian Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe would soon visit Pakistan for the resumption of Pakistan-India talks on a nonaggression pact. President Zia told newsmen in Karachi on Tuesday that his government was in touch with the Indian Government, which had postponed Sathe's visit indefinitely.

The Indian Government decision to postpone the talks is highly regrettable. The reasons for the postponement as stated by Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao is not convincing at all.

Rao stated that Pakistan's delegate to the UN Human Rights Commission had raised the Kashmir dispute at the commission's recent Geneva meeting which, according to the Indian foreign minister, had vitiated the atmosphere for talks. This reason should have hardly become the basis for the postponement of the visit that could provide a breakthrough in the search for peace in the subcontinent.

Following the Shahi-Rao dialogue, both India and Pakistan are now committed to the common objective of creating conditions for permanent peace in the subcontinent and turning the confrontation relationship into that of a peaceful co-existence.

Pakistan has been sincerely striving to reach an agreement that will banish war and dangers of war from the subcontinent so that the people in the region can divert their resources to development. In pursuit of this noble objective, Pakistan has opted on its own for bilateral guarantees of nonagression and a pact for renunciation of war between the two countries. Pakistan has launched a battle for regional peace in view of the new dangers in the area that [word indistinct] to entire subcontinent unless countered by understanding and peaceful relations between the countries. However, it is a matter of concern that when Pakistan is striving hard to strike a modus vivendi (?with) India for peace and a nonaggression pact, the response from the Indian Government continues to be lukewarm.

The latest decision to postpone the visit of Sathe to Islamabad has created dismay among those who are keen that the two neighboring countries should live in peace and harmony. The Kashmir dispute is yet to be settled and India has accepted its (?settlement) through the Simla Agreement. To make an issue of the reference to the dispute in the UN Human Rights Commission to the extent of postponing a crucial visit of the Indian foreign secretary is not justified in any way.

That is why even a section f the Indian public opinion and a number of leading Indian newspapers have counselled the Indian Government to resume the negotiations. The well-known Indian newspaper THE STATESMAN in its editorial stated that the Indian External Affairs Ministry might still be well advised to continue to search for a formula that would allow both countries to reduce defense spending. The influential Indian newspaper THE HINDUSTAN TIMES counselled that the benefit of good relations between India and Pakistan are too good and the danger of continuous friction [words indictinct] the two countries not to persist in their quest for durable peace. The INDIAN EXPRESS stated: Let the door for a dialogue be kept open.

One hopes Sathe's visit is only postponed not canceled. It is universally agreed that the closure of the doors for negotiations would only serve the interests of those who desire perpetual confrontation and tension between the two neighbors.

The Indian Government's decision to postpone the visit has caused surprise and disappointment all around. As the daily DAWN has pointed out in a recent editorial: Not only is the continuation of the Indo-Pakistan dialogue necessary to sweep away the [word indistinct] of suspicion and misunderstanding which have marked relations between the two countries for decades, but the talks alone can pave the way for a nonaggression agreement which can prove to be a stabilizing factor for the peace and security of the region.

JORDAN'S PRINCE HASSAN SPEAKS ON RELATIONS

BK0021626 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Jordanian Crown Prince Hassan has said that there is a wide scope for cooperation between Pakistan and Jordan in both the public and private sectors, including the industrial and other related fields.

He said this in an exclusive interview for Radio Pakistan's Arabic service during his visit to an exporting goods center in Karachi today.

He said that Pakistan's industrial progress is a matter of strength for them and this has created new scope for cooperation between the Pakistani and Arab, especially Jordanian, industrialists.

Prince Hassan said that he exchanged views with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and other Pakistani officials on the prospects of increasing cooperation in the industrial and other fields.

He said that the next meeting of the joint Pakistan-Jordan commission in Amman will discuss the issue of increasing cooperation between the two countries in the industrial and scientific fields.

The Jordanian crown prince also had meetings with a group of prominent educational experts, scientists, intellectuals and journalists.

In addition to other issues, they also exchanged views on the ways for coordination of efforts among Muslim intellectuals in their respective countries.

Departs for Amman

BK0040938 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Crown Prince Hassan ibn Talal of Jordan was given a warm sendoff when he left Karachi for Amman. He was seen off at the airport by Sind Governor Lt Gen S.M. Abbasi, minister in waiting, Air Marshal Enamul Haq, provincial ministers, federal and provincial councillors, high civil and military officials and diplomatic representatives.

DPRK DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS VISIT

BK0030654 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Vice Foreign Minister Kim Chae-suk arrived in Islamabad this morning on a 3-day visit to Pakistan. Talking to Radio Pakistan's representative at the airport, he said his visit will further strengthen the existing friendly relations between the two countries.

Meeting With Haq

BK040326 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Vice Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Chae-suk called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this evening. He conveyed greetings and best wishes from President Kim Il-song to the president.

Earlier, the vice foreign minister of the DPRK called on Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha and held talks on matters of mutual interest. The foreign secretary also hosted a lunch in honor of the Korean delegation.

On arrival in Islamabad today as a head of the 3-member delegation on a 2-day visit to Pakistan, the vice foreign minister told a Radio Pakistan representative that during his visit he would be exchanging views with Pakistani authorities on matters of mutual interest and on way of expanding cooperation between the two countries.

He said their visit would provide them an opportunity to have a firthand knowledge of the struggle of the industrious people of Pakistan to consolidate their national independence and achieve prosperity under the leadership of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. The DPRK vice minister said the Korean people, who cherish friendly relations with the Pakistani people, would make every effort to further promote friendship between the two countries.

ARRESTS OF 'ANTISOCIAL PERSONS' CONTINUE IN SIND

145 Arrested

BK021550 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, citing official sources in Karachi, has reported that 145 antisocial persons were arrested in Sind Province last night.

139 Arrested

BK031530 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] As a result of the massive campaign carried out by the martial law authorities with the cooperation of police against the criminals and antisocial elements, 139 more persons were arrested throughout Sind last night.

BRIEFS

NEW URDU MAGAZINE -- Lahore, Feb 27 (AFP) -- A fortnightly magazine under the title "JAZBA" will appear shortly from Gujrat. It will be edited by Fazalur Rehman Naeem -- a scholar and journalist -- and published by Raja Tariq Mahmood. The journal will promote Islamic teachings, literary, social and industrial bias. Its suboffice has been established here, too. [Karachi DAWN in English 28 Feb 82 p 10 GF]

YANKI INTERVIEWS KHAMENE'I ON DOMESTIC SITUATION

NC040858 Ankara YANKI in Turkish 22-28 Feb 82 p 19

[Interview granted by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i to journalists on the occasion of the anniversary of the Iranian Islamic revolution -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: What is the position regarding the conflict with Iraq?

Answer: We have fared well. Our forces are unified. Their morale is high. In contrast, the Iraqis have a serious morale problem. We will soon win the war. I can't give you a precise date. We are prepared for a long war, but I don't think it will last more than a few months.

Question: Iran has so far denied having directly obtained military and technical aid from the Soviet Union. How long will Iran continue to accept Soviet aid?

Answer: Purchasing arms and equipment is not considered aid. Military aid means the use of foreign adivsers or the intervention of foreign advisers. We will never accept such a thing. But whenever we deem it useful, we buy military equipment. We cannot close these doors.

Question: What are the successful and unsuccessful aspects of your revolution?

Answer: We have known freedom. We have, to a large extent, redeemed our culture from things forced on us by our enemies, particularly by the Americans. We have been reborn. On the other hand, we have had many failures. We have not yet managed to form the Islamic society we have been dreaming of. We admit we still have many shortcomings. We have attached priority to saving the poor from misery. The next thing we are going to do is to review our administrative system so that it will respond to the needs of our revolution. Finally, we will try to establish a balanced foreign policy.

Our problem is that our people have never believed they could plan their own future. The old regime conditioned us to sit and wait for everything to be done for us. Grain, eggs, chicken, industrial machinery, medicine and household goods used to be imported. We have to convince our people that they will have to come to grips with matters concerning production and consumption.

Question: What have you got to say about your economic problems? Three million of the 11 million workers are unemployed. Inflation is around 60 percent. You have scarcity of essential commodities. What would you say about the problems you are having with your balance of payments and loss of foreign exchange? You do not seem to have a definite economic plan.

Answer: At the root of most of these problems lies the war in which we have been involved for the past 17 months. There is not a single country which became involved in a war and which has not faced these problems. We are busy solving our economic problems. But because of the economic sanctions and the war, the situation has become more serious.

Question: Although a year has elapsed since the American hostages were freed, the U.S. Embassy is still besieged. Can you say that this has a positive effect on the Iranian revolution?

Answer: Such difficulties as the economic sanctions we have had to face because of our occupation of the U.S. Embassy are of lesser importance than the gains we have acquired. The revolutionary spirit of our people has thus gained greater strength. Moreover, we have uncovered the U.S. plans to topple the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Question: Is the Islamic justice system you are implementing -- that is, arresting people, trying them, imprisoning them, torturing and executing them -- the most suitable system you have been dreamed up for your revolution?

Answer: Undoubtedly, our judicial system is not faultless. We have to do something in the way of rectifying it. But what is important is that we do not intend to adopt the judicial system currently implemented in the West. Instead, we wish to establish a system of justice based on Islamic laws. You are under the influence of slogans.

Question: Revolutionaries in Iran have all been criticizing the shah's oppression and SAVAK's tortures. Are you not behaving in the same manner by carrying out equally abominable executions?

Answer: I was a political detainee in the shah's time. In those days we used to ask SAVAK: "Why do you execute people for the crimes they have not committed? Today, there are elements in Iran who are trying to upset the internal atmosphere. To achieve this they kill innocent people. They plant bombs. We arrest these people and try them. If they are found guilty, we hang them. How can you equate the execution of a murderer with the slaughter of an innocent person? On the other hand, statistics regarding the executions are not accurate.

Question: How many people have been executed so far?

Answer: I have no precise figures on hand.

Question: A committee of experts is planning to meet to elect the person who will replace Ayatollah Khomeyni. Is he going to be replaced by an ayatollah or by a small council?

Answer: The committee of experts ought to have met by now. These experts will elect a council composed of either 3 or 5 members.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES FOREIGN MINISTER VELAYATI

LD031132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Velayati, our country's minister of foreign affairs, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and reported on his recent trip to North Africa.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES GROUP OF REVOLUTION GUARDS

LD031750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, a group of our brother members from the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps were received in audience today by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

MA'ADIKHAH SETS UP PUBLICITY PLANNING CENTER

LD032040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Excerpt] According to a Central News Unit report, Minister of National Guidance Ma'adikhah attended a press conference this afternoon during which he answered questions on topics such as coordination of foreign publicity, celebrations to mark the revolution's third anniversary, and the result of visits by members of the Islamic Publicity Staff to the warfronts.

On the task of coordinating foreign publicity, the national guidance minister said: A center named the Center for Coordination and Planning of Foreign Publicity has been set up in the National Guidance Ministry's building on Vali-e-'Asr Avenue, to which all the organizations who are in any way concerned with the task of foreign publicity have been invited to send their representatives. The minister added: The center's tasks include reviewing proposals on foreign publicity and putting forward a final proposal for implementation.

Elaborating on the task of organizing foreign-language publications, the minister said: An organization will be set up with the cooperation of revolutionary organs and people's organizations in which the National Guidance Ministry will also be active and in which it will invest. The new organization will publish a newspaper and a magazine.

On relations and links between the newly established Center for Coordination and Planning of Foreign Publicity and the Islamic Publicity Staff, the minister of national guidance said: From now on we will have to coordinate currents for our publicity. The latter organization is for home publicity and the former for foreign publicity.

The minister added that his ministry will give utmost priority to the task of countering foreign propaganda and communicating the Islamic revolution's messages to the world masses.

TAVAKKOLI ON CEASE-FIRE PROPOSALS, POWER CUTS

LD031144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, Mr Tavakkoli, minister of labor and social affairs and government spokesman, gave a radio, television and press conference this morning for Iranian and foreign journalists. He replied to their questions concerning various issues.

In this interview, the government spokesman, by showing charts on the activities of the brothers from the reconstruction crusade, thanked them for their hard work.

In answer to a question concerning the Iraqi proposal to the International Red Cross on declaring a cease-fire in order that Iranian dead could be collected, he said: Whenever our fighting forces engage in new activity on the fronts and repulse the declining forces of Iraq, the Ba'thist regime of Iraq, aiming to neutralize this victory, engages in false propaganda and the spreading of lies in order to reverse the reports about the victories of the forces of Islam.

Concerning Iraq and its new positions attempting escape from the war, the government spokesman said: As I have said in the past, we did not start the war and it is not us who should bring it to an end. We are merely defending ourselves in this war. We will in no way withdraw the principles which we have announced in the past, and as long as these conditions are not met we will continue our tooth-and-claw struggle.

Concerning recent power cuts and their negative effects upon industrial and other sectors, Mr Tavakkoli said: According to a chart which has been recently prepared, the consumption of electricity has increased by 50 percent [as heard]. It is not possible for the Energy Ministry to meet this level of demand. As you know, the power cut effects houses, but the greatest effect is in the industrial sector, in view of the war conditions.

He then referred to the excessive consumption by a number of electricity consumers, and said: If this continues, we will be forced to cut electricity supplies to those with excessive consumption.

Meanwhile, according to Energy Ministry studies, as from next week the hours for the power cuts will be announced in advance in the hope of avoiding certain difficulties.

Concerning the reconstruction of the areas damaged during the war, the government spokesman said: God willing, after achieving victory in the war, we will devote the equivalent war budget sum -- 400 billion rials -- to this matter, so that while reconstructing these areas new employment will also be created.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 807

LD031956 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Communiuqe 807 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The power of faith and the devotion of the forces of truth create epics on the battlefronts by bravely attacking the invading forces of falsehood.

Yesterday sporadic battle and fire exchange continued on most of the southern fronts, from the west of Dezful to Khorramshahr. Our powerful combatants, in each sector under their protection, opened artillery and other heavy-weapon fire on enemy positions. While destroying a considerable number of trenches and foxholes of the Saddamist forces, they inflicted the following losses and damage on the enemy: Two tanks, four machineguns, two trucks and one mortar were destroyed. More than 70 of the misled Saddamists were either killed or wounded on these fronts.

On the Susangerd front, our brave gendarmerie opened fire on the enemy's long-range artillery fire. This resulted in some casualties and damage.

An exchange of artillery and other heavy-weapon fire continued between our forces and the enemy on the western fronts. The exchange of fire was more intense on the Meymak front.

Thanks to the artillery fire of our ground forces, one Iraqi command jeep and three heavy-weapon emplacements were totally destroyed in the Panjwin sector, inside Iraqi territory. Several of their troops were killed.

On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front, combatants of the ground forces succeeded in destroying one tank, one ammuition depot and several bunkers of the Saddamist forces. Our forces also succeeded in killing several of the Saddamist troops.

On the Gilan-e Gharb front, the enemy losses and damage include 20 dead and 1 ammunition dump destroyed.

Yesterday several aggressive aircraft of the invading Iraqi Armed Forces tried to violate the airspace of several border cities, but they were forced to flee by our air defense units.

During the battle on 1 March 1982, four self-sacrificing combatants on the battlefront of truth gained the exalted status of martyrdom. Three were members of the Gendarmerie and one was a member of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. May their paths be victorious and may their memories remian honored.

AIR FORCE BOMBS KIRKUK REFINERY IN IRAQ

LD021918 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 2 Mar (IRNA) -- Kirkuk refinery, northeastern Iraq, burned for more than 24 hours as a result of its bombardment by the jet fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Friday Feb 28, according to reliable sources inside Iraq. The fire was so severe that its flames were visible from several kilometers.

AZARBAYJAN VILLAGERS PROTEST AGAINST LANDOWNERS

LD031820 Tehran IRNA in English 1634 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 3 Mar (IRNA) -- Hundreds of Muslims from West Azarbayjan today rallied in the city of Urumiyeh shouting slogans in support for Imam Khomeyni and the Islamic (?revolution) [word indistinct]. They also voiced their support for the Islamic government and called for arrest of several large landowners in their villages by the Islamic revolutionary guards.

After passing through a number of city streets, the group of demonstrators rallied in front of the headquarters of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps [IRGC] where they listened to a speech by a Sunni religious scholar, Hajj Mullah Omar Assadi. He called on the Muslim people in Azarbayjan Province to maintain their solidarity firmly against the "[word indistinct] of the world."

In another address to the gathering villagers, the commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps in Urumiyeh, Sadeqi, promised them that the IRGC would continue to fight against overbearing landowners in collaboration with the (?wrongdoers). Another speaker to the throng of villagers was religious judge Hojjat ol-Eslam Imani. He said land-holders and (?monarchists) were conspiring with fugitives of the [word indistinct] regime and outlaw (?authorities) against the Islamic Republic. He also expressed the hope that these remnants in the province would soon be arrested and punished.

In a resolution toward the end of the rally the group of villagers demanded a more severe government crackdown on overbearing landholders. They also declared their support for the Islamic revolution and praised the Islamic revolutionary guards for having arrested a group of landlords who for years had oppressed farm workers in the province. Rashid (?Baig Shangiri) and Hajj Sami, two powerful landlords, were recently arrested by the (?IRGC) in the nearby villages of Urumiyeh. The two are now standing trial.

9 Major Landowners Arrested

NC031721 Paris AFP in English 1644 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 3 Mar (AFP) -- Nine major landowners in the Kurd-dominated province of Western Azarbayjan were arrested recently near the town of Urumiyeh on charges of having been "agents of the ex-shah" and "mercenaries" of the deposed monarch's secret police, the SAVAK, the newspaper KEYHAN reported today.

Quoting a revolutionary guards communique from Urumiyeh, KEYHAN said that "banners of the imperial regime and portraits of the ex-shah" had been discovered at the homes of the "feudal" landowners.

The article on the arrests coincided with reports of a demonstration against big landowners in Urumiyeh yesterday and of a surge in monarchist activities during the past few months along the Turkish-Iranian border near Urumiyeh.

(According to reliable Turkish sources in Ankara, security forces carried out an operation against the pro-monarchist village of Hanik, five km (three miles) from the (?border) in early February. This report could not be confirmed in Tehran.)

'TERRORISTS' ATTACK MAJLIS DEPUTY'S HOUSE

LD032056 Tehran IRNA in English 1930 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Tehran, 3 Mar (IRNA) -- The residence of the Zanjan Majlis deputy, Mr Bayat, was attacked by terrorists at 19:30 hours on Tuesday. A passer-by was seriously wounded. The three terrorists fled the scene in a car after shooting at his house.

AUDIBILITY OF FOREIGN BROADCASTS TO BE INCREASED

LD012310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] In order to expand the radio network of the country and increase the audibility of foreign broadcasts of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, an agreement was signed tonight between the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Brown Boveri Company of Switzerland.

Mr Mohammed Hashemi-Rafsanjani, executive director of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, answered questions by a Central News Unit reporter about the agreement and the expansion of the organization's technical capability.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Hashemi, please tell us about the agreement which you have signed with a Swiss company for the expansion of the radio network, and about the duration of the agreement.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The agreement which we signed with the Swiss company, Brown Boveri, is about the purchase and installation of 4 shortwave transmitters with 16 aerials, which can give us a coverage of a radius of 1,500 km inside of outside the country. In view of the fact that the transmitters are short-wave, they are mainly intended for foreign broadcasts. The period of the agreement is 30 months for the installations and production of these transmitters. In view of the work which has to be done, it seems to be a resonable time.

[Question] Apparently, our country had an agreement with France which has been canceled. Could you please explain this matter?

[Answer] Yes, during the former regime an agreement was signed with a French company, Thomson, for 16 short-wave transmitter with 64 aerials. They were almost ready for delivery when the revolution triumphed. After this, unfortunately, the issue was not followed up as it should have been. In April 1980 Thomson unilaterally canceled the agreement and sold the transmitters elsewhere.

Now, the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic has taken steps to get back the money which had been paid to the French. The issue is at the moment being investigated in French courts.

Although this contract is about one quarter of the former agreement, nevertheless, it covers two thirds of the coverage of the previous agreement. [sentence as heard] However, the capacity of the transmitters, the aerials, as well as their price is exactly one quarter of the former agreement.

[Question] From a technological point of view could they be as good as the former French transmitters which had been ordered?

[Answer] Yes, these BBC transmitters -- of course, the Brown Boveri Company transmitters, not the BBC in London -- are very advanced from a technological point of view. In Iran we have a number of these transmitters and they are very good, and the company itself is a reputable company and is one of the most famous Swiss companies.

[Question] What facilities does the Voice and Vision possess at the moment, or will it possess in future, for coverage within the country and especially in foreign countries, which has been emphasized by the imam, in order to neutralize imperialist propaganda?

[Answer] In view of the expansion of our network, this agreement which has been signed could be one of the greatest steps in fighting against news imperialism and the propaganda which is carried out against the Islamic Republic. Ever since I joined this organization -- in fact the day before I joined this organization -- I was received by the imam and he emphasized the need for coverage and expansion. We regard this as one of our major programs in this organization. I am happy that, during this time, we have been successful in this field. We have been successful in utilizing various radio transmitters, both for domestic and for foreign broadcasts. So far, during the past few months a number of powerful transmitters have started work.

Concerning television coverage, I shall give you only a few brief statistics. In the 3 years after the victory of the revolution, 1979, 1980 and 1981, altogether 27 relay stations were installed; but the past few months of this year, according to a report which I received in January, our colleagues in the technical department have so far installed 50 relay stations, which has increased the number of people who will be covered. There have been many activities to expand the coverage of radio and the television inside and outside the country.

God willing, in our future programs in the coming year greater attention will be paid to this matter. [end recording]

CLANDESTINE ON SOVIET SURVEILLANCE STATION

GF031330 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Three hundred Soviet officers have donned Iranian Army uniforms and set up an espionage station on our soil.

Informed sources report that these huge spying installations perform the functions of controlling all movements and identifying any opponents of the Tehran regime who might be in the area. According to Western sources of information, the Soviets have rendered meritorious services to the Islamic regime in the Iran-Iraq war, but the arms used by Iraqi troops are also manufactured by the Soviets.

In this revealing report it is added that Soviet experts are assisting Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime in expanding its intelligence and security organization, SAVAMA. It is being said that a group of Tudeh and Hezbollahi members have been given assignments in the latest recruitment by SAVAMA.

The Free Voice of Iran once again draws the attention of our compatriots to the grave threat of massive infiltration by Soviets in the government and military cadres of Iran.